

The Standard.

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Circulation Guarantee

EVENING STANDARD
The circulation records are kept with care and the circulation stated with accuracy that advertisers may rely on any statement of circulation made by the publisher under the ownership and management of the Standard, Aug. 20, 1908.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The Evening and Semi-Weekly Standard.

	Per inch.
Daily, change each day.....	20c
E. O. D. change each issue.....	21c
Twice a week, change each issue.....	22c
Once each week.....	23c
One time or other irregular insertion.....	25c

If advertisements run more than one week without change, change following price per inch each day.

	Per inch.
Daily, for two times.....	18c
Daily, for three times.....	19c
Daily, for one week.....	14c
E. O. D. Adv. for two times.....	19c
E. O. D. Adv. for three times.....	17c
E. O. D. Adv. for one week.....	15c
Twice a week, two times.....	20c
Twice a week, three times.....	18c
Twice a week, four or more times.....	16c

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HOMES SHOULD WELCOME THE VISITORS.

With the hotels crowded and visitors looking for accommodations, headquarters should be established where strangers can be directed to those private residences willing to shelter the outsider.

Some of the best people in the four states are here or will arrive during the week, and they include business men and well-to-do farmers and their wives who are worthy of the best that the homes of Ogden have to offer in the way of accommodations.

It is important that this city, when called upon to entertain the visitors from territory tributary, inspire a favorable impression, otherwise Ogden will fail to make the most of this rare opportunity.

MAYOR ROSE'S VISIT TO OGDEN.

Mayor David S. Rose of Milwaukee is a polished speaker. Of that there is no variance of opinion. Furthermore, in his addresses in the Tabernacle, Monday night, Mr. Rose proved to be a logical, forceful, persuasive speaker, worthy of the best opposition the prohibition people can present. His arguments are convincing to those who are kindly disposed to the liquor side and they are troublesome to the mind which will not tolerate "a compromise with evil." When an advocate of an unpopular movement is capable of winning over an audience in that manner, he must be credited with unusual versatility, depth of reasoning and that indefinable something called personal magnetism.

Mayor Rose says he is not for the saloon, but for personal liberty. He advocates regulation and restriction, favoring the Pennsylvania law, which requires those applying for saloon license to appear before a court of record which inquires into the character of the applicant and, even after

granting a license, has the power of revocation.

The mayor of Milwaukee believes that eventually this country must come to accept the European idea of drink.

He is opposed to confiscation of property. While not entirely in accord with all that Mayor Rose advocates, we agree with him that there should be no confiscation without compensation. That is the most serious problem in the solving of the liquor question in Utah.

While here, the mayor was driven through Ogden canyon and over the city. Of the canyon he declared it to be unapproachably beautiful and the grandest piece of scenery on this continent. "And I am of the opinion," he said, "there is nothing more attractive in Europe, although I never have been across the ocean." He was surprised to see a city the size of Ogden, of which he had little information. "I am pleased with my visit. The west is a revelation to me, and Ogden has won my admiration."

It was worth while to bring Mayor Rose to Ogden if for no other purpose than to convert him to the cause of the West. Hereafter he will be advising young men to do as Horace Greeley urged them, "Go out West, young man." He has seen Utah, and the state has won his good will and in turn he has added to his list of friends.

FAIR MANAGEMENT HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS.

The Morning Examiner has gained the impression that the Four-State fair management is about to declare a dividend because a great crowd gathered at the fair grounds Monday. Neither one day nor two days such as that of yesterday will cover the expenses of the fair. There were not 8,000 paid admissions, although there were many more than 8,000 persons on the grounds. In the early morning hours children were admitted free and they made up a big percentage of the large audience crowded into the grandstands and scattered over the inclosures. Notwithstanding the great crowd, the paid admissions of the day will not meet the premium list.

The fair management will be pleased if the week's receipts equal the expenditures.

There are one hundred different items of expense of which the public seldom takes account, and by reason of that failure to appreciate the cost of making a fair, a few have congratulated the management of the local exposition on the financial success already achieved. By the management the congratulations at first were accepted as irony, but the Examiner, speaking for a larger number, proves that the idea has become an accepted one that the fair already is "out of the woods."

Let us hope that, with improved weather, the fair will be, before the six days' exhibition has ended, free from the burden of debt incurred in giving the present fair, but the people must continue to rally to the support of the exposition, if the hope is to be realized.

On opening day the fair lost considerable on the grandstand tickets. Five rows were to have been reserved. In the oversight of getting ready and with divided responsibility, the reserved seats were not as closely guarded as they might have been, so that, when the rush came in the afternoon, people without reserve seat tickets crowded into all parts of the grandstand, and the confusion and disappointment following proved a source of embarrassment to all concerned. To obviate these unfair tactics on the part of those without reserved seats, the fair people have roped off the reserved section and hereafter will employ an officer to guard against misappropriation.

Complaint comes from the exhibitors that fruits on the display stands in the large horticultural building were disturbed by spectators and in many cases the fruit was taken. The fair management regrets this, as the robbing of the shelves has broken into the arrangement of the exhibits. To avoid a repetition, screening has been placed over the fruit.

Evidently the life of a manager of a fair is not all sunshine.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY OF SENATOR SMOOT.

Senator Smoot, who was in Ogden yesterday, said he was proud of his record on the tariff because every vote he recorded was for protection, and protection is the strength of industrial America.

Senator Smoot has cause to rejoice over the part he played in defense of the industries of the country. His course is defended by those who are protectionists.

What is protection? We do not know of a better exposition of the principle than that by John P. Young, a writer on economic subjects who is well known on the Pacific Coast. Reviewing the speech of Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, while in Sheffield, England, he says:

Judge Gary, in the course of the interview remarked that "he had no objection to free trade if all countries adopt it, but it is not fair," he added, "that industry should be protected in one country and not in another. He believed in reciprocal relations between all the countries of the world."

"The question for economists to consider is not whether the British ironmaster or the overgrown American corporation would profit by unrestrained commercial intercourse, but whether it would redound to the benefit

of mankind generally to pursue a policy which would be the retardation, if not a complete cessation, of development in backward countries.

"When Cobden elaborated his free-trade doctrine he gave it an appearance of reasonableness by assuming that the countries of the world were arranged by nature so that one set would prove complementary to the other. He was emphatically of the opinion that England was especially fitted to be the world's workshop, and that the United States was created to grow food and raw products for British consumption, and that consequently the peoples of the two countries would profit most, the former by manufacturing and the latter by tilling the soil and exchanging its fruits for the articles turned out by British factories. His scheme converted the universe into a sort of commercial checkboard in which the while checker would always keep on its own squares and the black would stick closely to its color.

"The contention seemed plausible and at one time was perilously near general acceptance. But the imperative need of the United States, a country of boundless resources, for a greatly augmented revenue compelled the adoption of a policy which speedily demonstrated the utter fallacy of the idea that Great Britain was better fitted for manufacturing purposes than the United States, or that the British people had qualities which made them better artisans than Americans could hope to become.

"It is surprising that the thorough demonstration which the experience of the United States furnished, has not made it perfectly clear that the effect of the success of free trade would have been to retard development in all backward countries, and that it would have resulted in a wasteful dependence of one part of the world on the other.

"The tremendous advances made by many nations in recent years are chiefly due to a deliberate disregard of the teachings of the Manchester school of economists, who sought to inculcate the belief that it is uneconomic to stimulate production by artificial methods. The overworked illustration of the growth of pineapples under glass fooled some for a time, but it did not succeed in imposing on rational men, who knew that protection contemplated only the stimulation of industries which promised a profit, and who recognized that the industries they desired would never be established if they waited for Nature to do that which can only be accomplished by art.

"If all countries had adopted free trade, Judge Gary would never have been at the head of the greatest of industrial corporations. The preeminence which Great Britain had attained in the iron industry would have been maintained, and that country would today be importing iron ore from the United States if she could obtain them more cheaply than from Spain or other places to which she resorts now that her deposits are nearly exhausted. Without the barrier which the tariff erected we could never have created the great iron and steel industry which gives the people of the United States a cheaper supply of the products of those metals than is enjoyed by any other people and has cheapened them for the whole world.

"The great merit of protection is its tendency to promote a uniform development of man's capabilities over the entire world. It has converted the best part of the American continent into a workshop, and through its agency the whole of Europe is being covered with factories. In Japan it is being invoked to create a national industry which will save the islands from a contemplated exploitation, and China is likely to follow the example of her island neighbor in the near future. If she adopts a protective policy and makes good use of her great resources, the whole universe will be benefited in the long run.

"It is possible that universal development may prove unsatisfactory to some interests, but it is not conceivable that any serious economic injury will result from the practice of bringing workshop, raw material and consumer close together, thus eliminating much unnecessary waste of the kind to which little attention has been paid by the advocates of conservation, but the elimination of which would probably benefit mankind more than some of the more pretentious schemes whose main feature is deprivation and not economy."

THE FAIR OPEN.

(Morning Examiner.)

An immense number of people attended the opening of the Four-State fair. Some of those who estimated the crowd place the number at 9,000, others increase this total by an additional thousand. But whether nine thousand or ten thousand, it was a great throng, an enormous throng.

The people who attended the fair yesterday were pleased with evidence of the wealth of Weber county's agricultural, horticultural and livestock industries. The display of manufactured products is commendable. It is indisputable testimony that the manufacturing interests of Utah are fast forging ahead, and that, soon, there will be no longer need of sending to the east, the west, the north or the south for any article, for everything that civilization requires will be made and fashioned within the boundaries of our own state.

TOMB OF JESUS NOT TO BE MOVED TO ITALY.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Papal Delegate Falconio denied the report that

Pope Pius X has taken steps to have the tomb, which is held by the Catholic church to be the burial place of Jesus, now in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem, transported to Italy. The denial is made on authority of the Pope, while Monsignor Falconio was in Rome during the summer.

Mr. Falconio asserted that the Pope would be the last person in the world to consent to the transfer of the tomb.

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES.

Consult County Clerk, or the Respective Signers for Further Information.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

For further information consult S. G. Dye, clerk of the District Court of Weber County, Utah.
Estate of Nancy B. Farr, deceased. Creditors of the estate of Nancy B. Farr, deceased, will present their claims with vouchers to the undersigned at Number 2121 Adams avenue, Ogden City, Utah, or Number 23 North-west Temple street, Salt Lake City, Utah, on or before the 25th of June, 1910.
JOHN HENRY SMITH, Administrator of Estate of Nancy B. Farr.
Boothe, Lee & Badger and Benjamin L. Rich, 608-608 Boston Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, attorneys for Administrator.
Date of first publication August 17, 1909.
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SALT LAKE AND STATE NEWS.

IMPORTANT CHANGE ON WESTERN UNION.

Wires Running Via Cheyenne and Pueblo to Come Direct to Salt Lake.

Salt Lake, Sept. 7.—All of the southern transcontinental telegraph lines of the Western Union Telegraph company, now running by way of Cheyenne and Pueblo, are to be changed direct from Denver to Salt Lake City, according to advices received here Sunday.

This step will be taken is indicated by the fact that Colonel T. F. Cook, superintendent of the western division of the Western Union, whose territory extends from his headquarters in Chicago to Salt Lake City, is now touring the Moffat road in his private car, and making a careful inspection of conditions.

It is said that by cutting down the distance 200 miles, this new route between Salt Lake City and Denver will result in an annual saving in operating and maintenance of several thousand dollars to the telegraph company. It is understood that Colonel Cook will during his trip make final arrangements for the big change in service. It is stated on good authority, also, that the Western Union will soon transfer two or three of the main wires at Wells, Nev., from the Southern Pacific and bring them into Salt Lake City over the Western Pacific.

As matters now stand the Western Union wires from California to Chicago pass over the Union Pacific, through Ogden. The wires from Salt Lake City to Denver follow the Union Pacific to Cheyenne and thence drop south to the Colorado metropolis, and this is the main direct line, though there are other Western Union wires running from this city to Denver over the Denver & Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland.

W. S. MCCORMICK IS BACK FROM EUROPE.

Salt Lake, Sept. 7.—W. S. McCormick, president of McCormick and Company, accompanied by Mrs. McCormick, reached this city Monday morning over the Union Pacific, after an absence of about two months spent mostly in Carlsbad, Austria, with side journeys to London and Paris.

When asked about his trip, Mr. McCormick stated that there was little to be said, that he had a splendid trip and was feeling well rested and was glad to get back home.

"The trip across the water was unusually pleasant both going and coming," said Mr. McCormick, "and it was a delightful smooth voyage. We stopped in London one night, just long enough to say that we were there. The trip in Paris occupied about ten days and we were very quiet. We took in some of the important sights there, of course, but we were seeking rest, principally. I have been there a good many times before, and there was little of the excitement of a first trip, you see."

FRENCH CHEF DIES IN EPILEPTIC FIT.

Salt Lake, Sept. 7.—Moaning with pain while in the throes of an epileptic fit, George Klotz, a well-known French cook, who has been a resident of Salt Lake City for the past 20 years, was picked up on the corner of First South and Main street Sunday night at 12 o'clock, placed in the patrol wagon and after being taken to the city jail, was put into what is commonly known as the "drunk house," where he remained in his agony without the attendance of medical aid until 2 o'clock Monday morning. After being examined by P. B. Steele, during Monday forenoon, Klotz, at 12:45 o'clock, was hurried to St. Mark's hospital in the patrol wagon but died upon reaching the door of the institution. Patrol Officer D. Sullivan, Patrolman Tinges and Mounted Officer Harris were the arresting officers.

YELLOWSTONE PARK EXCURSION VIA O. S. L.

Sept. 16th, \$43.75 round trip, which includes necessary rail and stage transportation, also hotel accommodations in the Park for the complete five-day tour.

INDIANA MAN LANDS A GIANT SWORDFISH.

Avalon, Catalina Islands, Cal., Sept. 7.—While fishing off San Clemente Island, L. G. Murphy of Converse, Ind., landed a swordfish nine feet, seven inches long, that weighed 163 pounds and was armed with a two and a half foot sword. These dimensions exceed those of any other fish of the species of which there is any record here. The swordfish put up a terrific battle before it was brought to gaff. It leaped out of the water 27 times,

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, Salt Lake City, Utah

The Head of the Public School System of Utah

4 Schools The School of Arts and Sciences, the State Normal School, or the School of Education, the State School of Mines, and a School of Medicine are embraced by the University of Utah.

33 Departments Including the Department of Law, which is part of the School of Arts and Sciences.

125 Instructors Many of them graduates of this country and Europe.

1618 Students Including the Summer of 1909. With the children of the Training School, more than 2,000 young people received instruction in the University buildings last year.

\$860,000 Equipment Embraces 10 brick and stone buildings, 92 acres of grounds, and other University property.

Address:--University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah

\$150,000 Laboratory Equipment

Most of the apparatus, machinery, and tools, etc., are new and of the very best.

Co-Educational Women are admitted to all departments. The Dean of Women looks after the welfare of the young women students.

Strange, Is it Not? That some of us go away to school when students come from the East and West, the North and the South, and the far countries of the earth to attend the University of Utah.

Particulars Registration of students, September 16th, 17th, and 18th. Fee \$10.00. After the 18th, fee \$12.00. Regular work begins September 20th. Inquire of local agents for railroad rates. Catalog, Picture Bulletin, and complete information sent free upon request.

Heating Water by Gas

So many people want to know how we heat water when using Gas for cooking. We have instantaneous Water Heaters used in the bath-room, giving three gallons per minute at a cost of 1-1/4c for ten gallons. We can heat enough water for a bath in fifteen minutes, costing 5c, with our Lyon Cold Heaters, which are connected to the kitchen boiler. The heated water is stored in the top of the boiler and the first water drawn will be hot water.

If you are to build a nice modern home and do not want modern conveniences, you can have an automatic Runder Heater installed; this heater furnishes hot water to all the faucets in the house, and heats it only when wanted. The efficiency of this heater is as high as any other modern machine for heating water with Gas.

TRY THIS RECIPE.

14 cup butter	4 egg yolks
3-4 cup sugar	1 cup flour
1-4 cup milk	1 level teaspoonful Rum-ford Baking Powder.

Cream the butter, add gradually the sugar, then the egg yolks, beaten until light-colored. Flour and baking powder, and to the first mixture. Bake in a with cold oven and bake slowly.

UTAH LIGHT & RY. CO. DANVILLE DECKER, Local Manager.

IMPROVEMENTS ON BURLINGTON ROAD

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Mystery concerning the enormous expenditures of the Burlington system, which now prove to be nearly \$50,000,000, all along its main line from Chicago through Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado to Denver has been cleared away by official announcement that its fast train service to Denver will be made still faster September 13, with the schedule time cut to 27 hours for the 1,034 miles. This new record in the west is but one step in cutting the time from Chicago to the Pacific coast cities by 10 hours.

For several years the Burlington has been at Titan tasks all along its main line of grade cutting, track straightening and bridge building, and strengthening. Now re-enforced concrete bridges in many places displaced serviceable structures of steel, curves were eliminated seemingly without regard to cost and telegraph facilities were increased on a scale that has created wild conjecture. Now it is known that many millions have been expended for train equipment. According to official figures the expenditures have been in round figures as follows:

For track improvements \$22,000,000
WANT ADS BRING BIG RESULTS

"HERCULES" SCHOOL SHOES

We sold more "HERCULES" School Shoes this season than ever before. We have seen a few children going to school with Oxfords; on a rainy day they should have "HERCULES" Shoes, because they are absolutely solid and will keep the feet dry.

The upper stock is made of the best Vici and Calf Skins. The outsoles are genuine Oak; the heels are all solid; full vamps; solid one-piece counters and inner-soles. They are made of genuine leather throughout, uncheapered by the usual frauds in Children's Shoes.

CLARK'S STORES